

From the Boston Repertory.

Communication.

It appears probable that a new coalition is forming against France, and that Russia, Sweden and Austria are in alliance with England. We are told that a great body of Russians is moving through Poland and will be ready to reinforce the Austrians in season to repel any attack that the French Usurper who is accustomed to strike before he threatens, may be expected to make upon the latter. The struggle for the recovery of Italy, from the French is to be renewed, and instead of invading England Bonaparte, will have to contend once more for his crown. The neutrality, if not the co-operation of Prussia and Denmark, is foretold.

It is natural that the first indications of a powerful confederacy against France, should be interpreted to promise every thing to Englishman, weary of the known weight, and dejected by the prospect of the unknown length of the contest. Coalitions ever promise much in their inception, they usually disappoint all in their progress. A single power has generally proved an overmatch for their arms. The honeymoon may sily last till the allies have taken the field, and fought the first battle. But the good or bad fortune of that battle is almost sure to dissolve the ties of their neutral confidence if not the bands of that alliance. If defeated they throw the blame on one another. If victorious they are made envious and jealous by the allotment of the spoil.

No doubt Austria will be hearty in the cause, for she will fight for her life. But her very fears may be skilfully used by Bonaparte to detach her from the confederacy. He may offer her some Turkish provinces, he may yield other points of real magnitude that will give her a temporary security, or the shew of it, which she may deem preferable to a more hazardous obstinacy in the contest.

This, Austria may deem herself almost compelled to prefer, by an early discovery, of the tardiness of the disposition of the Russian cabinet, and perhaps still more emphatically by the detection of its immeasurable ambition.

Russia has probably no fears of the French and can have no hopes of aggrandisement by wresting any thing from them. Russia will enter the lists therefore with very different views and infinitely less ardour than Austria. She must engage in the war from calculation. It may offend her pride that the French Emperor plays the first part in Europe. She may dread a great loss of consideration and political influence unless she contends with him. But her means for a long war are not considerable. It may be said that England is rich and will supply the primary means. Large subsidies will no doubt invigorate and hasten the military operations of this power, it is nevertheless a great mistake to suppose that a prodigious expense will not be left after all the English guineas are counted in St. Petersburg, to be defrayed by the Russian government. These are reasons therefore for a natural apprehension that the efforts of the Russians will be made upon a less scale & with less energy, and continued for a much shorter time than any man will prescribe for effecting the only rational object of a continental war, viz. a reduction of the colossal power of France. All independent nations must quake with sight and almost within touch of their fetters till this is done.

And to do it surely, more than one campaign is necessary. France will assuredly set her foot on the world's neck if the force and the spirit does not exist somewhere to face her in arms with a steadiness equal to her own ambition. England alone has that force and spirit. A confederacy is a rope of sand and will break to pieces or at least manifest its total insufficiency in a year. But as soon as the English nation can be made to view the contest in its true light, and what is ten times as much to the purpose, to feel it as they see it, they will boldly rely on themselves and cautiously ask or take assistance from her allies. For these allies the Russians especially, may claim the partition of Turkey in recompence of a longer perseverance. Dismembering ambition would quench all hope of tranquility in Europe. It would also inevitably dissolve any coalition that could be formed. Neither Austria nor England would assent much less assist, to confer universal empire on Russia.

France has had time to consolidate her new empire. All that policy and violence can do has been done, and all that arms can do will be done to maintain her acquisitions. To maintain them is probably as much a national cause with the French as it was with the Romans to keep Hannibal

out of Rome, after the battle of Cannæ. French vanity will not therefore be subdued, it will be irritated and roused by national losses and by the disgrace of their arms. Bonaparte's own vanity and that of his nation would probably require that England should be invaded, if the ripening of the expected coalition should not furnish perhaps the occasion, and certainly the excuse for the abandonment of that extravagant project. In this view of the matter, the coalition will prevent more good than we can imagine it will ever achieve. For of all the possibilities of a speedy remedy of the present enormous evils of Europe by the reduction of the preponderant power of France, the only one that holds out any national promise is that of the Invasion. Two hundred thousand men landed in England, and the winners of the first three or four battles, would certainly fall at last, and involve the imperial usurper in their fall. His boasted glory would sink even faster than his power. The enslaved nations would then make haste to break their chains.

But supposing no invasion, which in the event of a new coalition is no longer to be supposed, it then becomes impossible even to conceive of any remedy but a late and exceedingly gradual one.

To fight down gigantic France to her former size, so that other nations may again breathe in safety and independence can scarcely take less than half a century, of prosperous warfare. Those mothroom products of accident, money or intrigue, these brittle ephemeral coalitions are quite inadequate to the end. While they last they will cherish false hopes, and when they fail, they will engender groundless fears, and for the next seven years may prevent the discovery and delay the resort to the only effective resources of safety.

For England alone, we repeat it, is pledged, is pinned and nailed down to the combat. To fit and take blows is hard, but she still has the privilege, the precious, glorious privilege the Dutch, Swiss and Italians, have lost, of returning them. Every war brings its barthens and losses, but this war brings its terrors too, for it hazards and will decide upon her life and honor. The decision cannot be evaded, the contest cannot even be intermitted without her ruin. By eighteen months of treacherous peace she suffered a greater reduction of comparative strength than by eight years of war. Her warlike efforts for this whole century would not impoverish her. A delusive calm, called peace, for three years would put an end to her efforts forever. She has men, she has courage, she has all the means of self defence—She wants only that overpowering impression upon her people that time will make, though it is not yet made, to have the command of those means. She must rouse as Carthage did in the third Punic war, but not so late. Her Foxes and her Burdits will be silent when the very rabble are convinced that England cannot exist at all unless the power of France be reduced—that as long as she contends for the reduction of that power, she enjoys both existence and glory. She is therefore to choose war not as a state preferable to peace, but preferable to the ignominy of wearing French chains. When these ideas, unfortunately so well vouched by her situation, are admitted by all men in the nation, and the time is coming when they will be irresistible, every thing in England will become a weapon of war, and every man a soldier or sailor to wield it.—The minister will have reason to rely on the abundance of resources, and what is more to the purpose of the war, on the perseverance and patience of the public. English spirit thus roused might laugh at mercenary coalitions and French menaces. France can have no commerce, and a nation of soldiers must thrive by spoil and not by manufactures. If to get fresh spoil they enlarge the circle of their depredation, they rouse new enemies and create more zealous coalitions than English guineas can buy.

These opinions will no doubt seem extravagant to many persons. But the evil of French domination is now of many years standing. It is not very rational to suppose that a battle or a campaign is to cure it. There are many evils which attend human life through the entire course of it. Perhaps it is made in wisdom and in mercy too, by the great Ruler of the Universe, the condition of an Englishman's life, that he shall spend the whole of it in fighting the French. And if his sons and his grandsons should think liberty and independence intolerable on these terms, let them lie down in the dust, in the peace of slavery, and try to forget their honors and their ancestors.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold at Public Auction for READY MONEY, on the second day of December next, at 4 o'clock in the evening, on the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT,

With the appurtenances in the town of Alexandria, late the property and place of residence of JOSEPH CAREY, deceased. The title will be conveyed by the Marshal to the purchaser under the direction of the Court.

DANIEL C. BRENT,
Marshal, District of Columbia.
Marshal's office, Alex. } (Nov. 1.) 2awf
28th Oct. 1805.

SALZBURG (Bavaria) August 14.

All the troops quartered near the Turkish frontier are under orders. The Austrians are moving towards the Inn and the Tyrol. Besides the 12,000 men at Brenna, a considerable force has proceeded towards Sharding. [Moniteur.

MUNICH (Bavaria) August 15.

A general uneasiness pervades the public mind. The armaments of Austria are a sufficient proof that she is determined on war, and the immense bodies of troops which she is marching to the Inn, indicate an intention on her part to take possession of Bavaria, as the first operation. The Austrian minister has hinted that the measure would take place. In consequence, many persons expect every moment to see the Austrians marching against Munich; and the elector of Bavaria finds himself constrained to take measures of precaution for his states, and his personal safety. [Moniteur.

INSBRUCK (Tyrol) August 12.

All the troops of the monarchy are on the march. Various camps are forming. Prince Charles has purchased the horses for his suite. The archduke John sets out in 20 days. [Moniteur.

The German papers announce, that the elector of Bavaria has collected a large army, and train, on the frontiers of Austria; and is determined to abandon his neutrality, and join France and Prussia; whose interests are inseparable.

The general attention seems, at the present moment, to be fearfully directed to the grand question: Shall the continent continue at peace, or not? The answer to this question will depend, in a great measure, upon the system which the court of Vienna may pursue. They who fear that peace will not be preserved, ground their opinion on the continuance of the preparations for war, which are going on with greater activity than ever. The camp at Patten, in Sürin, is already complete, and another is forming in the vicinity of Cracow; in the Tyrol they are employed very actively in strengthening several military posts, and the levy of sharpshooters is organizing again, and provided with arms. On the 8th instant a company of cannoneers marched for that province, another for Venice, and a third for Upper Austria; at the same time orders have been sent to General Count Klenau, to march immediately with his corps to Budweis, in Bohemia, there to await further orders; this corps is said to consist of thirteen regiments of infantry, and two of cavalry.

RATISBON (Bavaria) August 30.

A general consternation prevails here. The Russian troops are said to be on their march towards Hungary and Bohemia, menacing us as much as France. They inspire confidence in the Russians whose troops are about invading Bavaria, and even Switzerland. All these movements announce that Southern Germany approaches to the greatest misfortunes. [Moniteur.

AUGSBURG, August 19.

It is stated, that the king of Prussia is assembling troops in Franconia, in Anspach and Bamberg, to support the neutrality which the Princes of the South of Germany are determined to maintain, in case Austria goes to war. A treaty between Prussia and Bavaria for this object is talked of.

A large body of men is to be stationed in the environs of Lintz. The court of Vienna is taking very strong measures for the safety of the capital of the empire.

The last letters from Venice state the amount of the garrison there at ten thousand men. The greatest activity is using in fortifying the isle of St. George. Orders have been issued to repair, as speedily as possible, all the forts and places in the Venetian territories, as well as those which cover the Venetian passes in the Tyrol and Carniola. The troops in Austrian Italy, as well as the line of posts along the Adige, has been reinforced. At the same time we hear, that the Austrians in the Brigaw have been ordered to march to the Vorarlberg.

STUTGARD, August 25.

The elector of Bavaria, it is said, will, with his family, remove to Wurtzburgh, in Franconia.

BERLIN, July 20.

The baron de Hardenburg, in his note to M. Laforet, the French minister, expresses the deep regret of his Prussian majesty at the return of the passports by M. Novosiltzoff; and at the same time observes, that the union of the Ligurian Republic

(Genoa) with France, was an event much unexpected.

ST. PETERSBURGH, August 13.

M. de Novosiltzoff returned to this capital on the 4th inst. The troops are arriving on all sides. Count de Buxhaven, general of infantry, and military governor of Riga, and lieutenant general Essen, are already arrived. General Benninguen is expected. Baron de Wintzingerode is also on his return from Vienna.

The greatest warlike preparations are making in all parts of the Russian empire. A messenger left this city yesterday for England, who it is reported, is the bearer of the treaty concluded between Russia, Sweden and England. It is also said, that the Prussian minister will leave this capital to day or to morrow.

It is said that our troops will shortly march into the Austrian territories, particularly Galicia and Silesia, in the neighborhood of Jagerdorf and Troppau. There is a report too of an embarkation of troops for Swedish Pomerania, and likely troops for another destination.

LONDON, September 6.

The cession of Swedish Pomerania to Russia, is officially contradicted. This is an important fact; as it is now not unreasonable to suppose that Prussia will remain neutral; for we know not of any other point upon which the cabinets of Petersburg and Berlin are likely to disagree.

Government has received information, that the camp at Boulogne was breaking up, and the troops marching towards the Rhine. Sir Sidney Smith, has been off the French coast reconnoitering.

The French Moniteur complains of the desertion of the Italian troops into Germany.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Admiralty-Office, September 3. A letter has just been received from captain Barton of the Goliath, dated August 18 informing of the capture on the 16th, of La Torche, a French national corvette, of 18 guns, and 196 men, commanded by captain Dehen having on board 52 of the late Blanche's crew.

She was one of the squadron that destroyed the Blanche.

Dispatches have been received from admiral Couingwood, informing of the arrival of the combined fleet at Cadiz; the 20th August, consisting of 28 sail of the line. Sir Robert Calder, and admiral Cornwallis, had been made acquainted with the fact.

Admiral Cornwallis mentions, that a squadron of ten sail of French ships (four of the line) had chased the Melampus frigate on the 30th of August, off the Peas marks. They are supposed to be the ships left at Vigo and bound to L'Orient.

The homeward bound Jamaica fleet of 156 sail, has arrived; without the loss of a single ship, or at most but one.

Our letters from Falmouth state, that the homeward bound East India fleet were in sight.

The Rochefort squadron it is said slipped into Brest, when Cornwallis hauled out to intercept the combined squadron.

WASHINGTON, November 1.

The following papers have been recently received from England: Their authority may be relied on. The decision they announce is the more important from a contrary one having heretofore been adopted in the British tribunals.

Whitehall 28th June, 1805.
Council Office.

Sir,
THE Lords of his majesty's most honorable Privy Council having had under their consideration a report of his majesty's advocate, attorney and solicitor general upon the petition of Thomas and Isaac Littleale, setting forth that on the arrival of the American ship Leda, Williams, master at the port of Liverpool from New York, with a cargo of flour and staves, the entry of the said cargo had been objected to, on the ground that the master of the said vessel had not become a citizen of the United States, previous to their independence, and that the said vessel was not entitled to import the said goods for home consumption, according to the act of the 37th of his majesty, chap. 97, and it appearing by the said report that the master of the said ship is qualified to be the master of an American ship, so as to entitle the said ship legally to import goods into this country under the statutes referred to. I am directed to transmit a copy of the said report to you, for the information of the commissioners of his majesty's customs, and I am to desire that directions may be given to the officers of the customs of Liverpool to admit the cargo of the said ship to be

entered for his
statute of 37 o
I am,
Signed,

Custom-house
Let the col
verpool take
tained in Mr.
the foregoing
By order of
Signed

To the Lords

May it please
IN obedience
tions, signifie

have taken in
of Thomas a
forth that on
ship Leda,
port of Liver
cargo of flour
said cargo ha
ground that t
(who is a nat
come a citize

ous to their
said vessel co
port the said
home consum
of the act of
97. And we
opinion to be
case of Wilso
bench in 1799
chequer cham
having becom
States, and ha
a bona fide re
be the master
to entitle such
into this coun

to.

All of wh
your Lordshi
(Signed)

with France, was an event much
ted.

PETERSBURGH, August 13.
Novosilzoff returned to this capital
4th inst. The troops are arriving
des. Count de Buxhaven, general
try, and military governor of Riga
lieutenant general Essen, are ar
arrived. General Benninggen is d
ted. Baron de Wintzingerode is
his return from Vienna.

greatest warlike preparations are
in all parts of the Russian empire
senger left this city yesterday
who it is reported, is the secret
treaty concluded between Russia
and England. It is also said, that
Russian minister will leave this capital
to-morrow.
said that our troops will shortly
into the Austrian territories, particu
Silesia, in the neighbor
Jagerdorf and Troppau. There
port too of an embarkation of troops
dish Pomerania, and likely troops
her destination.

LONDON, September 6.
cession of Swedish Pomerania
is officially contradicted. This
irritant fact; as it is now not unrea
to suppose that Prussia will remain
for we know not of any other
upon which the cabinets of Peter
and Berlin are likely to disagree.
ment has received information
camp at Boulogne was breaking
the troops marching towards the
Sir Sidney Smith, has been off the
coast reconnoitering.
French Minister complains of the
on of the Italian troops into Germa

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

ralty-Office, September 3. A letter
been received from captain Barton
Goliah, dated August 18, informing
capture on the 16th, of La Torche
ch national corvette, of 18 guns, and
en, commanded by captain Dehen
on board 52 of the late Blanche

was one of the squadron that de
the Blanche.
atches have been received from ad
duingwood, informing of the arriv
the combined fleet at Cadiz; the 20th
consisting of 28 sail of the line
bert Calder, and admiral Cornwallis
en made acquainted with the fact.
admiral Cornwallis mentions, that
on of ten sail of French ships (four
line) had chased the Melampus fr
the 30th of August, off the Pen
They are supposed to be the ship
Vigo, and bound to L'Orient.
homeward bound Jamaica fleet o
il, has arrived; without the loss o
e ship, or at most but one.

letters from Falmouth state, that the
ward bound East India fleet were in
Roche fort squadron it is said ship
o Brest, when Cornwallis hauled o
cept the combined squadron.

ASHINGTON, November 1.
following papers have been recent
ed from England: Their authority
re relied on. The decision they
is the more important from a con
one having heretofore been adopted
British tribunals.

Whitehall 28th June, 1805.
Council Office.

THE Lords of his majesty's most
ble Privy Council having had under
consideration a report of his majesty's
ate, attorney and solicitor general
the petition of Thomas and Isaac Lit
dale, setting forth that on the arrival
American ship Leda, Williamson, mas
at the port of Liverpool from New
with a cargo of flour and staves, the
of the said cargo had been objected
the ground that the master of the
essel had not become a citizen of the
States, previous to their independ
and that the said vessel was not
to import the said goods for home
mption, according to the act of the 37th
majesty, chap. 97, and it appearing
aid report that the master of the said
qualified to be the master of an A
an ship, so as to entitle the said ship
to import goods into this country
the statutes referred to. I am di
to transmit a copy of the said report
for the information of the commis
sioners of his majesty's customs, and I am
sire that directions may be given to
officers of the customs of Liverpool
mit the cargo of the said ship to be

entered for home consumption under the
statute of 37 of his majesty, chap. 97.

I am, &c.

Signed,

W. Fawcener.

Custom-house, London, July 1, 1805.
Let the collector and comptroller of Li
verpool take care that the directions con
tained in Mr. Fawcener's letter, of which
the foregoing is a copy, be duly obeyed.
By order of the commissioners.

Signed

J. HUME.

To the Lords of his Majesty's most honora
ble Privy Council.

May it please your Lordships,

IN obedience to your Lordships direc
tions, signified to us by Mr. Fawcener, we
have taken into consideration the petition
of Thomas and Isaac Litledale, setting
forth that on the arrival of the American
ship Leda, Williamson, master, at the
port of Liverpool from New York, with a
cargo of flour and staves, the entry of the
said cargo had been objected to on the
ground that the master of the said vessel
(who is a native of Scotland) had not be
come a citizen of the United States previ
ous to their independence, and that the
said vessel could not therefore legally im
port the said goods into this kingdom for
home consumption according to the terms
of the act of the 37th of his Majesty, ch.
97. And we have the honor to report our
opinion to be under the authority of the
case of Wilson versus Maryat in the King's
bench in 1798, and afterwards in the Ex
chequer chamber in 1799, that Williamson
having become a citizen of the United
States, and having (as it is to be presumed)
a bona fide residence there, is qualified to
be the master of an American ship, so as
to entitle such ship legally to import goods
into this country under the statute referred
to.

All of which is humbly submitted to
your Lordships' wisdom.

(Signed)

J. NICHOLL,

S. PERCIVALL,

VICARY GIBBS.

NORFOLK, October 28.

On Saturday arrived here the ship Susan
and Sarah, Captain Marner, from Bor
deaux, having touched at New Port. Cap
tain M. left all his papers except one, a
Bordeaux paper of the 10th September, at
New Port, with that he has favored us
from which, and the information of captain
Marner, we present our readers with the
following summary.

War with Austria was not declared when
captain M. sailed, but was deemed in
evitable; as the French armies were
marching in great force towards the Au
strian frontiers, and it was confidently
said that the French had occupied Na
ples.

The invasion so long talked of, has termi
nated as it commenced, in talk only.

The camp at Boulogne was broken up a
bout the last of August, and 90,000 men
in three divisions marched for the Rhine.
On the 1st of September, six regiments
of Chasseurs and three of Hussars, passed
through Lille and the next day the
division under the command of Mar
chal Davons composed of 20 regiments
of infantry, passed, that scarcely a day
passes without considerable bodies of
troops marching through that place.

We notice similar movements in other
parts of France. Every thing announces
the most active preparations for war on
the part of that nation.

Of the preparations on the part of Austria
and Russia, the paper which we have,
says very little; we notice an article
under the head of Venice, of the 21st of
August, in which it is stated, that the
Russian fleet at Corfu, had sailed to join
another fleet having a convoy, from the
Black Sea. The fortifications of Venice
were going forward with the former ac
tivity.

The combined fleets are stated in the Mo
niteur of the 3d of September, to have
sailed from Ferrol, on the 14th of Au
gust, and arrived at Cadiz on the 22d of
the same month. But no mention is
made of that fleet having sailed again, as
stated in the London papers received at
New York. Admiral Collingwood,
(says the Moniteur), was at anchor with
four ships of the line, on the morning
that the combined fleet entered Cadiz,
he retired to Gibraltar, having nearly
been captured. The Minister of For
eign Affairs arrived at Paris from Bou
logne, the 2d of September, upon which
a cabinet council of all the ministers
were assembled by the emperor at Mal
maison.

The foregoing comprises nearly all that we
deem worthy of notice in the paper
which we have received.

Exchange on London at Bordeaux, the
10th of September, fs. 25, 5.

Arrived, schooner Eliza Ann, Herbert, 21
days from Lagaira.

Schooner Emily, Stone, 23 days from Lagui
ra.

Brig Virginia, Hill, 58 days from Cherbourg.
October 1, in lat. 38, 2, long. 54, 18, spoke
the ship Indian Point, from New Bedford bound
to Brazil.

Ship Susan and Sarah, Marner, 42 days from
Bordeaux, via Newport. Sailed from the river
of Bordeaux 12th September in company with
the ship Aurora of and bound for Portland, and
the ship Mammoth, M. K. for this port, with
passengers. Sept. 18, lat. 46, 12, long. 11,
39, spoke the brig Lydia, of and from Philadel
phia bound to Bordeaux, out 30 days. Oct. 7,
in lat. 38, 36, long. 56, spoke the brig —,
Duncan, from Charleston to Amsterdum, out 14
days. Oct. 11, lat. 37, 50, long. 67, 40,
spoke the brig Daniel and Frederick, Webb, of
and from Philadelphia, out 4 days. The ship
Charleston Packet, Fillman, of Philadelphia;
the brig Young Edward, Morris, of New York;
ship Saucy Jack, Filler, of Salem; the ship Mi
nerva, Bowen, of New York, were arrived at
Bordeaux the 10th September.

CHARLESTON, October 21.

On Thursday last, about 100 miles to the
eastward of the Bar, captain Hutchinson, of the
ship Rolla, from Liverpool, fell in with the French
privateer schooner Superb, captain Demogue,
and was ordered to come on board the privateer
with his papers. This order captain H. immedi
ately complied with; but no sooner had he got
on board than he was surrounded by fifteen or
twenty Frenchmen, Spaniards, and mulattoes,
who with violent threats and much abuse, draw
ing their knives and daggers, were proceeding to
take his papers by force. This captain H. re
fused, but throwing each of his papers separately,
they were satisfied of the property being Ameri
can, and told him to proceed.

While captain Hutchinson was undergoing this
examination, a lieutenant and six of the pri
vateer's men jumped into the Rolla's boat, and go
ing on board the ship commenced a most disgrace
ful scene of plunder—breaking open the chests in
the cabin, stealing every article they could lay
their hands on, and otherwise, behaving like sa
vages and pirates. On captain H. returning to
the ship they were about taking away his boat;
upon his refusing to give her up, the privateer
men struck him several times, and threatened to
stab him; but finding him resolute and determi
ned not to give up his property without a struggle,
they went off.

Captain Hutchinson was informed by some of
the crew, that they had engaged a ship off our
bar, which they supposed to be a Guineaman;
and that they had four men killed in the action.
The sails and rigging of the privateer were much
cut, but her hull did not appear to have received
much injury. A great number of wounded men
were on the decks, one of whom captain H. sup
posed to be the captain. They also confirmed the
report of the captain having shot the lieutenant,
for attempting to haul down the colours. The
privateer had but two guns mounted—the rest,
they stated, were in the hold. Captain H. ob
served several people below, whom he supposed to
be prisoners; but was not suffered to speak to a
ny of them.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

The French national corvette La Fanne, one
of the squadron which engaged the frigate
Blanche, has been captured by the British frigate
Camilla, and has arrived at Plymouth. The
French squadron which engaged the Blanche con
sisted of two frigates and two corvettes, mount
ing 102 guns, with 870 seamen and 230 foldiers.
The French Commodore, (Beaudin) on receiv
ing captain Mudge's sword on the quarter deck,
returned it to him directly, accompanied with a
very handsome speech on his gallantry, in opposi
tion to superior force. The gallant captain
Mudge is son of the celebrated Dr. Mudge, of
Plymouth. The French commodore, being of
the old French nautical school, behaved with the
utmost politeness to captain M. his officers, and
ship's company.

Removals from Office.

Governor McKean has begun this good
work, by removing from office, one of the
most furious democrats in the state of Penn
sylvania. We hope to hear no complaints
upon this subject from the Democrats,
"as the public good requires removal," if
we should, we shall publish their own de
fence of Mr. Jefferson for removing per
sons unfriendly to his administration.
(Norfolk Public Ledger.)

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—We are

sorry to find that the Enquirer by his paper
of the 22d, is still grumbling about the re
sult of this election, his imagination ap
pears to be disturbed, for in the agony of
his ravings he spares neither friend nor foe;
as for us poor feds, we have nothing to

hope for, nor nothing to expect, except
unextinguishable malice and eternal perse
cution *bellum intestineum*. But then the
Enquirer should have some mercy upon
his friends, and not expose the infirmities
which they have, or which he says they
have.

After giving vent to his rage against the
federalists, and "THE UNION OF HONEST
MEN," he comes to speak of the republi
cans, and a very comical account he gives
of them. We are told that some of them
"exhibit the corruption of Yazoo Specula
tors" that others "who would be leaders"
have deserted from "disappointed ambi
tion and resentment," and others again have
a servility and "soften down their con
science for the sake of federal dinners"
and though last, not least, that they who
have got posts and places have ceased to be
working members—for says the Enquirer,
adding to his complaints against the repub
licans "and the indifference of men, in
whom the possession of an office, or the
enjoyment of ease, has extinguished energy
of principle."

We beseech our readers to believe that
that is not an exaggerated picture drawn by
us, but by the Editor of the Enquirer, it is
thus that he describes the republicans. The
Editor of the Enquirer may rely upon it
that the people of America are returning
fast to sober principles, and he may grum
ble fret, and complain, but "THE UNION
OF HONEST MEN," will crush the hydra of
faction.
(Ibid)

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

REMARKABLE DECISION

Of the Tribunal at the Havana, upon a
Bill of Exchange.

AS this was a decision upon a case unat
tended by any circumstances of ambiguity;
upon a bill of exchange regularly drawn for
value acknowledged to be received, and
actually received at the time of drawing,
it may not be amiss to give it publicity, that
the public may know how to appreciate bills
drawn in that place (the Havana) in the
event of the drawee refusing to honor
them. To judge correctly of the nature
of this decision, we premise the outlines
of a contract, which led to the drawing of
the bill. I. S. A. purchased of N. B. a
ship, for the purpose of making a voyage
to the Havana. To effect that voyage it
was necessary for A to put the ship under
the Spanish flag, and the conditions of pur
chase were, that if A should think proper
and should be permitted by the governor at
Havana to restore the ship to the Ameri
can flag, in that port, in that case, it should
be at his option to reconvey the ship to B.
he (A), paying to B. a consideration stipu
lated in the contract, for the run of the
ship; but in the event of his not wishing,
or not being permitted to restore the Ameri
can flag, in that case it was stipulated for
him to hold the ship, and to make payment
for the same to B. by bills drawn by N. F.
to whom the ship was addressed, on him
(A.) in favor of B. The American flag
was not permitted to be restored; bills were
drawn on F. agreeable to contract; A. re
fused to honor them; they were protested
and returned to the drawer, F. who also re
fused to make payment. The bills were
now laid before the consulado, a tribunal of
high authority, and to whom subjects of
this nature are required to be referred.

The Spanish laws upon bills of exchange,
like the English, admit of no plea to be
brought in bar to the payment of bills regu
larly made; & even though a valuable con
sideration should not appear from any other
evidence than the declaration in the bill,
to have been received, still the drawer by
the act of drawing binds himself to pay in
default of the drawee. Such is the law.
But in the body of the bills laid before the
consulado, there was not only a declaration
but the property making the consideration
was designated. F. was cited before the
consulado, and there were but two possible
questions to make: Did you draw these
bills? Yes. Have you been regularly
notified of their non-payment? Yes.—
There was no doubt with any merchant re
lative to the decision of the consulado, and
that it would order the bills paid. It has
decreed, however, that F. ought not to pay,
because he received no valuable considera
tion though the face of the bill declares o
therwise, and denominates the considera
tion received—the decree adds however—at
present. But if F. is exonerated on the
grounds assigned by the consulado, it is
difficult to comprehend how he is to be
come liable by any lapse of time. It is the
nature of injustice to blunder into nonsense
and absurdity.

At a tribunal where a sense of justice is
but a secondary motive it cannot be expect
ed that an intricate subject will meet a ve
ry scrupulous investigation. A degenerate
spirit is incompetent to discriminate accu

rately, and some allowance is to be made
for habitual corruption. But when a ques
tion of justice between individuals, at disre
gards contracts made by its own laws, and
in terms not to be misunderstood, it is not
only oppressive but exceedingly impolitic.
It is by such outrageous steps, and prosti
tution of character that a nation falls
into contempt abroad, and it is from such
measures practised at home, that it ulti
mately sinks under the indignation of its
subjects.

From the Charleston Courier.

MY FATHER.

Who took me from my mother's arms
And smiling at her soft alarms,
Shew'd me the world and nature's charms?
My Father.

Who made me feel and understand,
The wonders of the sea and land,
And mark through all the maker's hand?
My Father.

Who climb'd with me the mountain's height
And watch'd my look of dread, delight,
While rose the glorious orb of light?
My Father.

Who from each flower, and verdant stalk,
Gather'd a honey'd store of talk,
To fill the the long delightful walk?
My Father.

Not on an insect would he tread,
Nor strike the stinging needle dead,
Who taught at once my heart and head?
My Father.

Who wrote upon that heart the line,
Paideia grav'd on virtues shrine,
To make the human race divine?
My Father.

Who fir'd my breast with Homer's fame,
And taught the high heroic theme,
That nightly flash'd upon my dream?
My Father.

Who smil'd at my supreme desire,
To see the 'curling smoke' aspire,
From Itcha's domestic fire?
My Father.

Upon the raft amidst the foam,
Who with Ulysess saw me roam,
His head still rais'd to look for home?
My Father.

"What made a barren rock so dear!"
"My boy! he had a country there!"
And who then dropt a precious tear?
My Father.

Who now in pale and placid light,
Of memory gleams upon my sight,
Bursting in the sepulchre of night?
My Father.

O! Teach me still thy christian plan,
Thy practice with thy precept ran;
Nor yet desert me—now a man,
My Father.

Still let thy scholar's heart rejoice,
With charm of thy angelic voice;
Still prompt the motive and the choice,
My Father.

For yet remains a little space,
Till I shall meet thee face to face,
And not as now, in vain embrace,
My Father.

NORFOLK PACKET.



THE SLOOP
MONTEZUMA,

Capt. Palmer, will sail for Nor
folk on Tuesday next—for freight
or passage please apply to the Captain, on board,
at Hewes & Miller's wharf.

November 2

3t

TO LET,

THE Warehouse on King street, at
present occupied by the subscriber. Posses
sion may be had the 20th of this present
month.

Phineas Janney.

11th month 2d.

d3t

House and Lot for Sale.

I WISH to sell, my BRICK HOUSE and
LOTT, on King Street, between Pitt and
St. Asaph street—Dry Goods will be taken in
payment. As the situation is central, and the
house nearly new, and sufficient to accommodate
a large family, and completely fitted up for a
store in front, with other convenient houses back,
I think it needless to say more, because whoever
may wish to purchase will see and judge for them
selves. If not sold in a few days, I will rent
said property for one or more years as can be a
greed on.

William Hailey.

October 21.

2d

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST,
The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.
THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow jaundice, Head aches, Dysenteries, Billious Cholera, Catarrhs, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem in which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colics and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle.—Price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scum in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its cleansing virtues, and surprising effects, in exciting and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the plate of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir, Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.
Hinkley's Infalible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.
Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made of whole who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27.

2aw

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL,

Has imported per the United States, from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 16.

ediwazaw2

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford.—The house is commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out-house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 27.

d6t.69

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE-WILLIAM COUNTY,
Neabsco Furnace, and its Appurtenances, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining.

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The soil is generally adapted to the produce of small grain—and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, no doubt, first view it. The payments required will be one-third cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the last payment is completed. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Thomas I. Page, living near the premises; who is fully authorized by me, to sell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, August 12.

d3m

N. B. A valuable Mine Bank, Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Henry Lee to the subscriber, for securing a debt due from the said Henry Lee, to William Ludwell Lee, deceased, the following TRACT or LAND will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th day of November, ensuing, for ready money;

2,800 acres, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Virginia, adjoining the Stratford estate, and bordering on the Potomac river.

(Signed)

Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Oct. 17.

d7t

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the fourth side of King-street, between Fayette and Henry-streets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King-street, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the fourth side of King-street, near Washington-street, and opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years, An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose only it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to Mr. James Bacon, on King, near Washington-street, or to the subscriber, at Nottley Hall opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY,

About 13 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3.

co

Wanted to Purchase,

50 well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts, and 250 stout Chestnut RAILS.

Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 19.

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by JOTTON and STEWART, and for Sale, at their Store,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

O R,

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18.

d

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO BOY, about 12 or 13 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from James Davidson to the subscriber, for securing the payment of thirteen hundred dollars to Joseph Thomas and Josiah Faxon, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready money on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of November next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT, on Prince-street, between Water and Fairfax streets, lately occupied by the said James Davidson as a tavern. The house is large and commodious, and is in a part of the town well calculated for business of any kind—and the sale will positively take place.

G. Deneale, Trustee.

October 24.

d1f

The Subscriber

Wishes to RENT or SELL, the following Property, on King-street, viz.

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himself—the stand is equal to any in town for a retail store, and will be rented very cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor Hall; the house is very convenient and in good repair—this also will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to THOMAS RICHARDS, or in his absence to Mrs. Huston, living on the premises.

August 8.

d1f

Ten Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from the commons of this place, on Sunday the 13th inst.

A large bright BAY HORSE, five years old, a star in his forehead, four white feet, branded on one of his buttocks, though not recollected which; a mark from the cut of a wagon wheel across his buttock: also, some lumps on his back, occasioned by a saddle. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the horse to the subscriber, or give such information as he may be recovered.

Wm. T. Colston.

October 28.

d

TEN DOLLARS Reward

Left the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September last,

A Negro Man named JACOB, belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceased. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up said Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overseers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent

for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24.

d1f

SPANISH HIDES.

2000 Spanish Hides just received and for sale by

JOHN TUCKER.

WHO has on hand 70 hhds. and 100 bbls. MUSCOVADO SUGAR entitled to draw back, and GROCERIES as usual.

Oct. 16.

3aw3w.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AT HIS GROCERY STORE, King near Washington Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.

—A SUPPLY OF—

Fresh teas, particularly selected, 6000 lbs. green coffee, 14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar, New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump sugars.

Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits, Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum, Cognac brandy,

Holland gin, Whiskey and New England rum.

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenebriffe,

Malaga and Port, Claret in cases,

20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins, Very best chocolate,

Dixon's best mustard, Salad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groceries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superior quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14.

d

NOTICE.

THE administration of the estate of JAMES WILSON, deceased, having been committed to the Subscribers by the Orphans' Court of the county of Alexandria, they hereby require all those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of their respective debts; and those who have claims against the estate, to exhibit them as early as possible, properly authenticated.

Eliza Wilson,

R. I. Taylor.

August 12.

3aw1f

Notice to Farmers.

THE Executors of the late John O'Donnell, of Baltimore county, in the State of Maryland, propose to offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the best bidder at Auction, in the vicinity of Baltimore city, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of November next—

A large and valuable flock of horned Cattle and Horses.

The cattle consist of several bulls and cows, imported from Europe, of their increase unmixed, and of others mixed with chosen cattle of this country; offering to the breeder an opportunity of supplying himself with a stock superior to any in this country, as the originals were selected by the best judges in England, Ireland and Holland.

The horses consist of several approved imported studs and mares of high pedigree, of their increase unmixed, and of others mixed with the best species of this country, with some farm or working horses.

A L S O,

About seventy Negroes,

Men, women and children. Fifty sheep, wagons, carts, ploughs, implements of husbandry, household furniture, and sundry other articles.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

Baltimore, October 31.

dtds

To Planters and Farmers.

The subscriber offers for sale, on a liberal credit, or for NEGROES,

Ten tracts of Land, of 1000 acres each, situate on the river Ocheeta, and the Basin of Berthelme, in the county of Ocheeta, and territory of Orleans. The above land is part of the grant made to the Baron de Baffroy by the Spanish government. It is situated about fifty miles from the Natchez, 250 miles from New Orleans, and 30 from the river Mississippi, and from 10 to 15 miles from the post of Ocheeta. It is thought unnecessary to give more than a brief description of it, as any person wishing for more particular information may obtain it from any of the following named gentlemen.

The above land lies on waters navigable in all seasons for vessels of 40 tons burthen; is the heart of a country fast settling from the Mississippi territory and Kentucky, and being but a few miles from the post renders it contiguous to mills, stores, cotton gins, &c. It is scarcely necessary to say any thing of the quality of the soil, as the whole of that country is known to be the finest land in the world. It may not be improper to remark however, of these lands, that about one fifth being covered with timber, the rest is prairie, and nothing else is required to prepare it for a crop of cotton, Indian corn, tobacco, hemp, or rice, (in the lowest part of the grounds) than merely ploughing it up.

The subscriber owns 5000 acres more, on which he would be glad of obtaining industrious settlers. Such settlers ought to have some negroes, and a plenty of children. To such he offers liberal encouragement, either by selling to them at a low price, or on a long credit of 5 or 6 years, or lease of 10 years. He would also furnish them with provisions on their arrival there.

For further particulars enquire of Thomas W. Griffith and Thomas Chase, Esquires, at Baltimore; David P. Dewees, at Alexandria, Virginia; Dr. J. Scott, of Frederickburgh; or of the subscriber at New Orleans, but at present in Philadelphia.

William Dewees.

September 16.

1aw

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on or about the 12th instant, from the plantation of Doer Bell, in Loudoun county, a Mulatto Man named WILLIS; about 23 years old, five feet ten inches high; he took with him a white and brown shirt, old fur hat, nankeen pantaloons, a pair of old velvet do. linen trousers, striped dimity jacket, and striped blanket. Said fellow was raised near Aquia, where I some time ago purchased him of captain Harrison; it is supposed said fellow has a pass and will attempt to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward for apprehending said Negro in any jail, or that I get him again, if taken out of the state of Virginia, or Fifteen Dollars; if in this state, and reasonable charges paid for bringing him home. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harbouring or hiring said Negro, at their peril.

Walter S. Bell.

Aquia, Sept. 28. (Oct. 3.)

2aw1f

FOR SALE,

Or Barter for Dry Goods,

A valuable Lot of Ground in fee simple, situated at the corner of Prince and Pitt streets, in the town of Alexandria, with the improvements thereon, consisting of one brick and four frame dwelling houses, a particular description of which is unnecessary, as those inclined to bargain, it is presumed, will first view the premises.

Also for Sale,

The STORE on Prince street which I at present occupy.

And to Rent, very low, Till the 1st of October, 1806, a comfortable back DWELLING HOUSE.

October 7.

George Clementson.

2aw

PRINTED DAILY, BY

S. S. N O W D E N.

Vol. V.7

On T

At 10 o'clock, w

In hds. and bl

Gin in pipes and

Whiskey and Ap

Sugar in hds. u

Chocolate

White and brow

Mould and dipt

Raisins in kegs,

Figs in kegs and

Queen's Ware in

HOUSEHO

&c.

A Variety of

Cloths, Coat

Duffels, Plains,

Barges, Elastic

Calmancoes, Ru

Chintzes and Cal

Irish Linens, Sil

Onaburges and T

Muslin and Musl

India Muslins and

Randanna Handk

Colour'd Thread

ettles.

Dec. 20.

We have

A FEW

CHEWIN

Which is said to be

dish

Forty bar

Which w

October 30.

JUST

An

Fifty barrels

October 30.

Bellona Gunp

L

50 casks Baltim

100 fides red Soa

New-England Ru

Vicent Molasses, of

milling;

Full received

October 29.

JUST R

AND

Twenty

October 16.

FOR

Eight cases low p

One box IRISH LIN

Ninety barrels BEE

Two pipes HOLLAI

One half pipe } T

Two gr. do. } and a

Liverpool ST